Carolina Observer.

XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 28, 1827. [NO. 525.

...D PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
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...d Whiskey—Wine, Sugar, Nutmegs,
...d Segars, and a variety of other arti-
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...s under Deed of Trust, executed by
... to H. A. Donaldson,
...State Bank Stock,
...am Boat do.
...gs, in the Presbyterian Church,
...ry of a House and Lot near the
...ch, held in common with the heirs of
...also,
...e of the Stock of Dry Goods,
...h Store, comprising a large and ge-
...t. Terms at sale.
...der of the Trustee,
WILKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*
24-ts.

Spring Goods.

...ber announces to the public, that he
...ed his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a
...RITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN
...st style. They have been bought at
...auctions, a considerable part at the
...ce sales, and will be sold, either by
...tail, at very low prices for cash.—
...the country will do well to call and
...emselves. His assortment consists in
...llowing, viz:
...ue and black *CLOTHS*
...ack, olive, bottle green, mixed and

...s, cassinetts and sattinetts
...s, circassians and bombazettes
...annels, paddings, &c.
...s granderills, and cotton florentines
...wn drillings and white Jeans
...s, brown linens, &c.
...e square and long shawls
...ks and hdkfs.
...ison moreens and rattinets
...priced black worsted hose
...cotton hose, & thread half hose
...net, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
...priced 6-4 ca...brics
...ite and col'd *do*
...4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
...crossbarred, and stripe muslins
...4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
...plain and figured Jaconets
...ed and plain book muslins
...priced mull do.
...ed Swiss do.
...apes and tippets
...ght white robes.
...ad and low priced shirtings
...4 brown shirtings and sheetings
...plaids and apron checks
...nd linen bed ticks
...yle, figured, plaided, and shaded cam-
...ks, a variety
...e prints
...4 furniture chintz
...uze, for mosquito nets
...ed imitation sheetings
...ish Linens
...Nankin crape robes
...tin and taffeta
...ured Gros-de-naps
...ed black Levantines
...ns and Sarsnets
...style Florentine vestings
...ed figured Gros-dete
...este dresses, variety of shades & colors
...ed tibe Barege
...een French crape
...a variety—green do.
...ite silk hose, and gloves
...and plain barege hdkfs.
...reen gauze veils
...various colors
...ma Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
...g hdkfs.
...ze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
...s, all colors. Watch and belt do.
...e sewing silks
...row bobbinet laces
...mp laces. Long Lawns
...e shawls and tippets
...ces and thread cambric hdkfs.
...e diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
...ic and bonnet bows
...d colored cambric
...slack and buckram
...ed brown towellings
...ated bed spreads
...s and hdkfs.
...velvet and velvet ribbons
...feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
...wreathes and flowers
...id and morocco shoes
...ket white kid gloves
...black horse skin do
...uble white and black Hats
...pocket lights
...and patent thread
...and Windsor soap
...a powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
...ives, scissors, pins, &c.
...Maccaboy snuff
...e pomatum and perfumery
...ing and bordering
...and Millinet

JOHN McARN.
...e, May 24, 1827.

...oots and Shoes.

...scriber has just received, in addition to
...r stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots
...which he offers at wholesale or retail, at
...es for cash.

H. G. NELSON.
...tlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made
...s usual, in the first style, at short notice.
...90tf.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. IX.—JUNE, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

CONTENTS.

Review.—Hedge's edition of Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Palfrey's Discourses on Intemperance; Fowle's English Grammar.

Miscellany.—The Elopement.

Original Poetry.—Is this a time to be cloudy and sad; Passage of the Red Sea; Sonnets. To a Western Mound; Spring Breezes.

Critical Notices.—Intelligence.—New Publications.

The U. S Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

John Lippitt & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

13 Hhds Muscovado SUGAR,
8 Hhds. prime green COFFEE,
15 Bbls do do.
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February 21. 7tf.

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COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town of Campbellton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Horne's Introduction

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Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

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THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY*, and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

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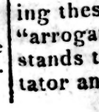
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.



ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The *Kentucky Commentator* is so charitable as to ascribe to us some "*arrogance*" in making a recent statement about Mr. Crawford, and questions our "*better knowledge*" of his political opinions. The Kentucky Editor contends that its correspondent was "*on the spot*," has "a better opportunity of being correctly informed than the Enquirer has, at five hundred miles off"—and therefore, the Commentator repeats its assertion that Mr. Crawford prefers Mr. Adams to General Jackson. "Besides (continues the Editor) it is understood that there has been a strong personal hostility between Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson; and we place the former far above the level of those who would join a *combination* to put down the Administration though "they act as pure as the angels that stand at the right hand of the throne of God!"

How strongly must Mr. Crawford disapprove of this Administration, if, *after determining to judge it by its measures*, he should determine to sacrifice his alleged "hostility" to Gen. Jackson, and prefer him to Mr. Adams? Yet such is the fact. We have seen a letter from Mr. Crawford himself, which states his opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams, and which authorized the declaration to be disclosed. He has written a letter to Mr. Rush, frankly avowing these sentiments. Where then is our "arrogance" on this occasion? and how stands the argument between the Commentator and ourselves.

Bonnets.—Enormous Bonnets are become the rage in the Northern *Emporiums*, which has occasioned many puns, witty sayings and laughable jokes. The reader will perceive, by the subjoined report from the New York Enquirer, that one of these fashionables has been the cause of much inconvenience to a Mr. *Dandy*, and was well nigh producing serious consequences—the necessity of keeping his bed, and losing his entire wardrobe.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LAW CASE.

John Julius Dandy, Esq. vs. *Millicant Modish, Spinster.*

This was an action of damages for frightening plaintiff's horse.

John Julius Dandy deposed that about 12 o'clock on Saturday last, as he was riding up Broadway, near Fulton street, the defendant suddenly turned the corner, having on a fashionable hat, which she had just purchased, from an importation opened that morning by Madame Trumpourie, fresh from Paris. That his horse being raw from thecountry, became, as the plaintiff verily believes and testifies on oath, alarmed at the sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly wheeled round, reared up and transplanted him from his back into the gutter, to the great damage of his person and apparel.

Zephyr Silkendale testified that he was a fellow lodger with John Julius Dandy, and that the said Dandy suffered great injury in his apparel, by reason of certain filthy accumulations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the Corporation; and further that said John Julius kept his bed three days after, as he verily believes in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed on the part of defendant, that the hat sported by Miss Modish was a fashionable hat, such as is now generally worn by all persons of the least pretensions, from the highest ton to the lowest kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened at seeing it.

Madame Trumpourie deposed that the hat was an exact fac simile of one worn by the Dutchess D'Angouleme, the last time she took an airing to Fontainbleau.

John Julius Dandy cross-examined by Mr. Catchall.

Was the horse you rode a blood horse?

Cant tell—dont know his pedigree.

Counsel desired the jury to take particular note of this.

So you don't know his pedigree you say?

No.

Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff wear curls when she frightened your horse?

She did.

You are certain of that.——I am.

Very well, that's sufficient.

Zephyr Silverheels cross examined.

Did John Julius Dandy actually keep his bed three days after the accident?—He did.

Was it in consequence of actual injury sustained, or only from fright?

Can't say, upon my honour.

Never mind your honour, sir—you are under an oath now—might not John Julius Dandy have kept his bed in consequence of the damage sustained by his costume, rather than from any injury received in his person. Had he any second suit of clothes to put on while the other was repairing?

Here John Julius gave Lawyer Catchall a look that rather staggered the learned Counsel, and Mr. Silverheels appealed to the Court to know whether he was obliged to answer the question. The Court said by all means, unless it would in any way criminate himself. Mr. Catchall then repeated the question.——He had no other suit of clothes.

O ho! then he kept his bed for want of them?——Cant say.

Madame Trumpourie cross examined by Mr. Tongue, counsel for plaintiff.

What was size of Miss Modish's bonnet?

Seven feet three inches round, clear of the trimmings.

Is that the usual size?

The sizes vary—if the lady is below the middle size, the hat ought to be proportionably larger; a lady of four feet and an half in height should wear a hat twice the circumference of her height.

How many yards of trimming go to the composition of a fashionable hat, Madam?

Sometimes more, sometimes less. Sixty or seventy yards is the extent.

How many feathers?——About three dozen.

What quantity of flowers?

About as much as will fill three bandboxes.

How in the name of wonder do the ladies keep such things on their heads?

They hold them fast with their hands?

What is the usual price of such a hat?

Here Madame Trumpourie made a low curtsie, and declared she never attended to such vulgar matters. The ladies paid just what they pleased.

The testimony being closed, Mr. Tongue addressed the Jury with great criticism, in a speech six hours long, five hours broad, and a quarter of an inch deep by actual measurement by a stop watch.

Mr. Catchall then rose in behalf of the defendant, and made a most powerful appeal to the feelings of the jury.

The court charged the jury, that if they believed the learned counsel for the plaintiff, they would find against the defendant, and if they believed the counsel for defendant, they would find against the plaintiff; but if they believed neither, they would do just as they pleased.

The Jury, after being out three days and three nights, returned a verdict of disagreement, and were discharged.

FOREIGN.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York American, June 15.

At a late hour last night, the packet ship Birmingham arrived below from Liverpool, bringing further dates, to the 8th May from London, and to the 9th from Liverpool.

The progress of the new administration was decidedly encouraging, and seemed to warrant the declaration, that Mr. Canning had triumphed.

Our latest London paper is the New Times of the 8th May, which is nearly filled with the debates in the House of Commons of the day previous, on the subject of Catholic claims, the consolidation of the criminal laws, and the distressed state of the British ship owners.

The London Free Press says, "It is now certain that the Marquis of Lansdowne takes office, along with Mr. Tierney and Sir Jas. MacIntosh, in the course, or at the end of the present session."

The English Ministry.—We had barely time yesterday to give a rapid sketch of the proceedings in Parliament, upon its re-assembling, after the change of Ministry. In our columns this evening, will be found an abridged report of the debate, that will lay more clearly before our readers the state of feeling existing at the opening of the House. It is proper to add, however, that, upon a subsequent day, Mr. Peel seems to have departed from the tone of moderation with which he first spoke, and that some angry recriminations passed between Mr. Brougham, who rose to defend the administration against the imputations of Mr. Dawson, and himself. Mr. Canning, also, is represented in the papers, as having answered to a question put by Mr. Dawson, whether arrangements were making to fill up the vacant offices, by the monosyllable "Yes," uttered with much fierceness of manner. In a subsequent part of the debate, however, Mr. C. appears to have recovered his equanimity, and to have poured upon Mr. Dawson his unsparing powers of ridicule. An opposition, indeed, led by Mr. Dawson and Sir Thomas Lethbridge, can only afford materials for ridicule.

In the House of Peers the explanations were not of much force. Lord Eldon said, he had long intended to retire (but could not, we suppose, make up his mind in his own case any more than in that of suitors in Equity) and had therefore seized the occasion of the formation of a new Administration to carry his purpose into effect—that he was not, however, influenced by any personal hostilities, and certainly intended no disrespect or disloyalty to the throne. The Duke of Wellington, too, made a speech, in the course of which he read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Canning—which, though differing in phraseology, was much in substance like that published in this paper some time ago, though it was in fact spurious. The Duke's speech was full of egotism, though he did himself the justice to say, in allusion to some reports that the Premiership had been offered to him, that such was not the fact, and that certainly, he was not fit for such a station. Both he and Lord Eldon strenuously maintained, that in the resignation of the old Cabinet, there had been no concert—and that he acted for himself, and without knowing what his colleagues would do. Lord Bexley confirmed this statement, and confined his few remarks thereto, without, in any manner, enlightening his noble friends as to his motives for taking back the office he had thrown up. The Marquis of Londonderry made an angry speech about Mr. Canning, but probably without much effect, as he is a sort of crackbrained soldier, better known as Lord Stewart, and elder brother of the late Lord Castlereagh, whose personal quarrel with Mr. Canning he seems to have taken up. Upon the whole, so far, the strength of names and talent is largely on the side of Mr. Canning. How the new associates are to get along together, and what the measures for the satisfaction of the country that will be proposed, remains to be seen. We shall not be surprised at the dissolution of the Parliament—though this is the first session of a new House, in order to give Mr. Canning, in the elections, the benefit of the popularity he certainly seems to enjoy with the mass of the nation.

The following abstract of the speech of Mr. Canning on the first day of the session, will afford the reader an insight into the policy which governed the King and Mr. Canning in the formation of the new Cabinet, and which is to prevail on some of the most important points at present agitated in England. It was delivered after the several ex-Ministers had spoken in explanation of their motives for retiring from the Cabinet:—

Mr. Canning rose under evident emotion, and having complimented the Rt. Hon. ex-Secretary for the Home Department, (Peel) whose conduct throughout the whole of the recent transactions, he declared had been consistent, manly, and sincere; he proceeded to explain his own conduct. Before he began the negociations, he foresaw that the discussions with his Right Hon. Friend must terminate in a separation—he wished to God he might be able to say a temporary one. He declared solemnly that if the question whose retirement was to terminate the discussion, his Right Hon. Friend's or his own, had been left in his (Mr. C's) hands, he would have determined it by the latter alternative. His Right Honourable Friend had the courtesy—for which he thanked him—to inform him in the course of yesterday of the intention he had to make a public explanation to the house—an act of courtesy which enabled him (Mr. C.) to take an opportunity of asking his Majesty's gracious permission to make use of such passages in the late negotiations as would be necessary to his (Mr. C's) personal vindication. Why should he disguise it, that he counselled the king to form a government conformable to these opinions? But in that counsel was involved the rule for his (Mr. C's) own conduct; and he assured the house he offered it to his sovereign with as cheerful a heart and confidential assurance as to the position which he was to place himself in, as he now felt in the result of these proceedings. It was not for him, of his own motion, to advise as to the mode in which it would please his Majesty to constitute his Government; he merely expressed his opinions as he was ordered to do; then begged leave to withdraw himself from office, after having advised his Majesty as to the form of Government which, in his opinion, he ought to adopt. Mr. Canning distinctly stated that he had proposed to his Majesty to make an experiment of a Cabinet, totally opposed to the Catholics, and that if not acceded to, it was not his fault. If the weight of Protestant interest in the Cabinet has been weakened, it was the fault of the Protestant members who deserted it—far from having any objection to act with them, he had looked to them as coadjutors, though he confessed he would not retain office, if a nobleman of anti-Catholic principles were placed in Lord Liverpool's stead. He laboured to accomplish an Administration half-and-half, and his eye was naturally fixed upon those men who were already in office; but what did they do? In four and twenty hours, five of these members refused to act with him, and by taking away the men on whom he reckoned, obliged him to alter his plans. But did the matter end here? It was in the middle of Thursday, about two hours before the meeting of this House, that he received their resignations. He had given directions for moving for a new writ, but thinking the event which had just occurred must influence his further movements, he immediately waited upon his Majesty. The conversation which he had with his Majesty he had reduced to writing, and would read it to the House. He said to his Majesty, "Sire—The resignations which had been given in to you, leave it open to me to take a new course. No step has yet been taken which is irrevocable, but if I am to go on, my writ must be moved for to-day, for if the holy days are suffered to pass over without taking any step, it will retard our future movements." It was not fit to repeat here the words which his Sovereign used in reply to this address, but he was pleased to give him (Mr. Canning) his hand to kiss, and thus signified to him the confidence he was about to repose in him.—[Hear, hear.] Such was then his situation, and such the steps which led to his being placed in it.—The Right Hon. Chancellor took a review of his political principles and conduct, from the earliest to the present day, to establish their consistency, and thus proceeded. The time is come when it becomes me to state exactly the course which I bound myself to pursue; and I do not shrink from frankly avowing it, as it will be at once the index to my future movements, and the best answer to those who would cast opprobrium upon my motives. (The Right Hon. Gent. here drew from a small red box, which lay by him on the table, a paper which had an official look, and was, in all probability, a memorandum of the terms upon which he accepted the office, as agreed upon between his Majesty and him.) These terms are "that the Catholic question is to remain in the same state as it was under Lord Liverpool's Government—namely, an open question, in which every member of the Cabinet is at liberty to express his own opinions, and to support the question if he thinks fit: but that if any member of the Government should think it his duty to bring forward the question, he is to state that he did so in his individual capacity, and not as a Minister of the Crown." (Cheers.) Thus, the question was now just where it had been for the last 15 years, and he believed that there would be no great difficulty in satisfying the House, that considering the state of the country, and the excitement of men's minds as well in this country as in Ireland—considering also the many obstacles which beset it—that this was the only safe footing upon which it could stand, unless some individual should seek the completion of his wishes on the one hand, or that on the other an attempt would be made to suppress it at the risk of convulsion in one part or other of the United Kingdom—(Hear.

He was not prepared for convulsion in Ireland, nor did he see any immediate means of realizing any apprehension of that sort. Much as he valued the success of the measure, and no man valued it more, he would not, even by its success, endanger the tranquility of Ireland. He had a proper estimate of the passive resistance of this country to the question, and he would be as far from outraging the feelings of Englishmen, as he would be slow to violate their liberties.—(Cheers.) But if he was asked, Did he despair? he should say certainly not.—(Loud cheers.) He should say, that if fa-

sured by tranquility, by tranquil not factious conduct, such as had been described to-night, it must ultimately triumph. The time must come when the minds of Englishmen will ripen to a true sense of the merits of the question, and when thinking men will look back with surprise at the opposition which their reason suffered their prejudices to place, before this question. But even with these confident anticipations, he would never do any thing which ran counter to the feelings of this country.—(Hear, hear.) One week of tranquility to England was worth all that could be gained by hastening the accomplishment of any partial good. He had been accused of intending to precipitate this change. This he denied. The result was too certain to leave any feeling of impatience for its arrival in his mind. He expected the dawn; but did he therefore endeavour to abridge the night? No; then as assuredly as light follows darkness, will the illumination of reason upon this question chase away the gloom of ignorance and prejudice. He should look forward with calmness to the consummation, and would precipitate nothing, for conscience, justice, and judgement, would vindicate themselves without the stimulus of accidental influence. —(Cheers.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 21.

The 16th of May packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, arrived early yesterday morning, from Liverpool, bringing regular advices to the date of her sailing inclusive.

The cotton market was rather depressed at the last dates, and purchasers were endeavouring to obtain the article at rather lower rates. The imports had been heavy.

A good deal of opposition continued in both houses of Parliament against the new administration, but the usual supplies had been voted.

General Gascoyne withdrew his motion for an inquiry into the cause of the depressed state of British shipping. Mr. Huskisson stated, that there was no reason to believe that the evils of which the ship owners complained, were in any degree attributable to those measures of liberal policy, which he had been mainly instrumental in bringing into operation.

In the house of Lords, Lord Ellenborough inquired whether it was the intention of the government to lay upon the table any information respecting the existing state of Portugal. Lord Dudley replied that no information would at that time be communicated. The question of the withdrawal of the British troops, was one of peculiar delicacy. It was connected with negotiations then pending, which were not in a proper state to be laid before the House.

The Duke of New Castle, in declaring his opposition to the Corn bill, said, he conceived it to be the duty of every honest man, and every man who was a friend to his king and to his country, to stand forward and dispossess one of the most profligate ministers that had ever yet been placed in power; to liberate his king from the awful situation into which he had been thrown; and to break up one of the most vile, impure, and flagrant combinations that had ever entere dinto the heads of a set of wily politicians to form.

Earl Grey, in a long speech, took a view of the political conduct of Mr. Canning, and said that he could not, without a great sacrifice of personal feeling and character, give his support to the Administration of which that gentleman was the head.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in moving for certain papers relating to the expenditure of the Foreign Department, said, if the Administration was declared permanent, he should proceed no further, but from the manner in which it had been made up, he could not place confidence in it. Lord Dudley said, he believed it was the first time that His Majesty's servants were called upon to say how long they were to serve their Sovereign, or how long their Sovereign was to employ them; at all events, he would not be the first to answer questions like these.

In the House of Commons, a petition was presented from certain workmen in Glasgow, for a grant of money to aid them in emigrating to Canada.

Mr. Hume said there were rumors that a new batch of Peers was to be created. Mr. Canning answered that the rumors were of the most unfounded character, circulated as he knew from the most mischievous motives.

London, May 14.

The three vacant ribands of the Garter, were, on Thursday last, bestowed on the Marquis of Exeter, and the Dukes of Devonshire and Leeds.

The Gazette of Friday contains the nomination of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Plunkett, and Sir S. Hulse, as Privy Counsellors; and the declaration in Council of the appointment of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took place in Freemasons' Hall, on Monday week. The Rev. Mr. Irving caused a good deal of confusion, by vehemently insisting on the Committee's acknowledging their misconduct respecting the Apocrypha; but the motion was negatived. The revenue for the last year was stated at £80,000.

Letters were received at the Admiralty from Captain Beechy, of his Majesty's ship Blossom, dated on the 18th of November, at San Francisco, California, to which port she had returned, after sailing to meet with Captain Franklin, off Icy Cape. We understand that one of the boats from the Blossom, which was despatched to look out for Captain Franklin, passed some distance round Icy Cape; but no trace of the Captain's party could be found.

Sir Henry Clinton was at Lisbon, at the last accounts, with the intention of remaining there, and of concentrating towards the capital the positions of the British Army. The Guards had marched into Lisbon from Leira, on the morning of the 2d instant. The most entire tranquility prevailed.

The Paris papers, of Wednesday, state, that in the Chamber of Deputies great agitation had been manifested at the disbanding of the National Guards, and it was proposed to impeach the ministers.

The Court has sentenced Edward Gibbon Wakefield, to be imprisoned three years in Newgate, and Wm. Wakefield, the same time, in the gaol at Lancaster.

His Majesty the King of Saxony died on the 5th May, at the advanced age of 76. He was made King in 1806, by Bonaparte. He is succeeded by Prince Antony Clement, who is 72 years of age.

Intelligence from Corfu of April 10, mentions that some sharp fighting had taken place before Athens, on the 4th, 6th, and 9th, but in whose favor the conflict terminated had not been ascertained.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—*Liverpool, May* 16.

Throughout the whole of last week, there was a steady demand for cotton in this market, and altho' it was readily met by the holders, and the imports amounted to 32,631 bags, (of which 24,301 were from the U. States,) the prices of the previous week were not supported. The total sales from the 5th to the 11th instant inclusive, amounted to 13,300 bags, including 5,701 Uplands at 6 to 7¼; 2,550 Orleans, 6 1-3 to 8½; Alabamas, at 6 1-3 to 7—(a large proportion of each at 6¼ to 6½) and 250 Sea Islands, at 10 to 16d. About 200 bales were taken on speculation. Thus far this week, the arrivals have been very weighty—(nearly 30,000 bags,) holders have shown an increased desire to sell, and lower prices have been accepted, particularly for Orleans and Alabama. Sales of the last three days about 500 bags.

One o'clock.—There is but a moderate demand for Cotton to-day, and purchasers are endeavoring to obtain the article at ¼d reduction from last week's prices. Thus far, but little business has been done.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st inst. contains the following interesting letters from Lima, just received by an arrival from that city:

Lima, Feb. 20, 1827.

On the 26th January last we had a complete change in this Government, several of the Ministers were dismissed, a new Congress is to be convened in this city on the first of May, for the purpose of making a Constitution, &c. &c.

The People are very much opposed to General Bolivar, particularly to the Constitution which he forced them to accept. We have not as yet learnt the decisions of the people of Cuzco and Arequipa, but are momently expecting to hear from those places, which, no doubt, will be in conformity with the sentiments of the people of this capital.

Lima, 25th Feb. 1827.

We now enclose you a Gazette containing several very important official letters and documents, which, if they are not too long getting to hand, will perhaps prove interesting, as they develope, in a great measure, the ambitious plans of General Bolivar respecting this Republic. You may rely upon the authenticity of the statement of the Minister Viclausee in his letter to General Santander.

The revolution alluded to took place on the 26th of last month, headed and protected by the Colombian Division of 4,000 men quartered in this city, and commanded by officers picked by General Bolivar as fit tools to carry forward his black purpose. They were all, to the number of seventeen, including the two Generals Laro and Sands, embarked for San Buena Ventura, accompanied by a strong guard, the commanding officer having orders to march them from thence to Bogota, and deliver them over to the Vice President, General Santander, and at the same time to assure the Congress that the division were determined to support the Colombian Constitution and Congress. We have every reason to hope that the remaining Colombian troops in Peru and Bolivia, will follow the step of this division.

The accounts as yet received from the different departments of the interior of Peru are very satisfactory, and there is every appearance of the Peruvians getting rid of the Bolivian yoke, without the least disorder or bloodshed.

THE SPANISH & REPUBLICAN SQUADRONS.

It is highly probable a few days will bring something of a more interesting and decisive character from the neighborhood of Havana than any of the accounts heretofore received. The Editors of the *Baltimore Morning Chronicle* have received a letter from their correspondent in Havana, dated 27th May, which says:—

"Seven sail are now off—They are supposed to be the Colombian Squadron, consisting of two frigates, one corvette, two brigs, and one three-masted schooner. They have been seen by the Argo and Elizabeth; the latter only arrived this day.

"Laborde, with five heavy frigates, is only waiting a wind to get out. We shall have, no doubt, an engagement before many days."

[What has become of Porter? Will it not vex him to see the laurel of victory, once so near within his grasp, snatched away by the *Colombian Commander?*]

Cobbett, in one of his late Registers, makes the following remarks upon the subject of the late political changes in England:—

"If I had the power to obtain the attention of his Majesty upon this occasion, Canning is amongst the last men upon the face of the earth whom I would have recommended, except as a man eminently qualified to pull down the whole fabric of the present destructive system. But, if the King had chosen a man still more unfit to be Minister; if he had chosen (I do not suppose probable) the Right Honorable Gentlemen by whom Eve was seduced, by whom Job was persecuted, by whom our Saviour was tempted, and who is continually roaming up and down, seeking whom he may devour—I would have said, 'It is our duty; it is our interest also; but it is our bounden duty to uphold the King against any combination or combinations, that may attempt, that may have the audacity to attempt, to *thwart* his will, and compel him to yield to theirs.' It is as the ground work of a great struggle between the King and the Aristocracy, that we are to view this appointment of Mr. Canning, and I now address myself to you (the Parliamentary Reformers) in order to induce you, whenever, and wherever, you may have the means, to support the King against this Aristocracy, who, as we have a hundred times over alleged in our petitions, have, in fact, long and long domineered over both King and People. If Canning be the cause of putting an end to this combination, or if it be put an end to merely by the use of his name, he will be entitled, or at least he may expect, from so good natured a People, forgiveness for all his manifold sins committed against us for the last thirty years; and that is, I think, saying as much for this act of his, as an excess of the generosity of human nature can possibly suggest."

Edinburgh, April 16.

Restoration of a lost Nose.—Thursday, Mr. Liston, surgeon in this city, performed an operation of a very peculiar nature on the face of a young man, whose nose had been almost completely obliterated by the effects of a severe blow. The appearance of his face had been rendered quite hideous, more like that of a death's head than of a living mortal. The method of restoring the lost feature is called the Taliacotian operation, from the name of the surgeon who is said to have first performed it. This is the first time it has ever been tried in Scotland, and it is hoped, from the success attending the operation, that it may not be the last. The writer of this was a non-medical witness, who saw Mr. Liston operate before the pupils attending his class. The courage of the young man who was to undergo the operation, had been screwed up to the cutting point, and it was somewhat difficult to say whether the dexterity of the operator, or the fortitude of his patient, was most to be admired. The first part of the operation is to cut off a portion of the small remnant of the original nose, for the purpose of forming a surface to which the new nose may be attached, and finally adhere by the complete vital union of parts. The second stage of the operation is to flay down from the centre of the forehead to the top of the nose, a portion of the skin and muscles which will be of a sufficient size when propped up, to form the external appearance of the organ. The upper portion of this skin is cut very narrow to form the division of the nostrils, and the whole is then turned upside down, and laid over the part where the nose should be. It is then firmly attached to the face by means of a number of single stitches of the needle, and left to adhere, and heal up, which generally soon occurs. It is true that a gash of rather an unseemingly appearance is made in the forehead; but by means of adhesive plaster the edges of the fresh wound are made very nearly to meet, and when it is healed up there only remains a scar, which is but a very trifling disparagement to the countenance of man, compared with the diagreeable look which always attends a defect in the nasal promontory. The operation altogether lasted nearly half an hour, but the time during which the knife was actually applied to the parts, and in which alone the pain must have been very intense, was not more than two or three minutes.

The following is an extract of a letter from Midshipman Scottswood, one of the officers belonging to Com. Porter's squadron, who were risen upon by the prisoners and carried into Havana:

Havana, June 1, 1827.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that we have been liberated on our parole, until regularly exchanged, which will be very soon, probable in a week. We shall sail from here to-morrow, for Key West, where our little squadron now is, and will remain there until exchanged, when I shall again have an opportunity of gratifying my desire to be engaged in active duty.

"After the character which had been given me of the Spaniards, my surprise was very great, when, instead of being mal-treated, as I had reason to expect, I was used in the best manner, and no pains or trouble spared to make my situation as pleasant as circumstances would admit. Indeed I know of no men (our own countrymen always excepted) who possess in a more eminent degree than the Spaniards all those fine traits of character which are calculated to please. When I was first taken, having lost every article of clothing, many of the Spanish officers not only offered me the use of their wardrobes, but pressed me to accept of them as a present; which, however, as I was timely relieved by a remittance of money from my dear old commodore, I declined.

"The officers and men aboard our vessel at Key West are very healthy and in excellent discipline.—A few days ago one of Com. Porter's brigs captured a Spanish brig valued at $150,000."

It is said," that a man in Taunton has invented a machine to facilitate the eating of shad and alewives, and to prevent bones sticking in the throat. A spindle passes through the ears; a cord is attached to it, and flyers on one end, which come on the side of the mouth, and by putting in motion with the foot the bones are thrown over the shoulder. It has been tried by several persons, since which they have been able to get their shirts on and off without the least difficulty.—*Northern Star.*

In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven?

"Vell den," said he, "ven we ride our weat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest, but I don't tink it makes much tiffererence which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come; and it is none of deir business: *if our* WHEAT *be good.*"

TO LOVE.—[*After the Italian.*]

Oh Love! e'en in thy happiest hours, thou art
A troubled dream of restless hopes and fears,
A scorching fire that feeds upon the heart,
Blanches the cheek, and fills the eye with tears.
Ah! but for thee how many a joyous spirit,
Now crushed and quelled, had still been light and free—
How many a gentle heart that well might merit
A happier fate hath been undone by thee!

Quarrelsome.—Dr. Johnson once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow said, "if he had *two* ideas in his head, they would *fall out with each other.*"

From the Raleigh Register.

Miscellaneous Notices of Minerals met with on the banks of the Cape Fear.—Amongst the great variety of Clays, that are to be met with upon the waters of the Cape Fear, there are a few that seem to be deserving of particular notice, and of these the kind observed during the last year in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, may claim the first place. Where very intense heats are to be obtained, as in the furnaces where the iron ores are smelted, or where pig iron is melted for castings, great length of time to the utmost fury of the fire. Bricks made of a species of clay found at Stourbridge, in England, are extensively employed, and imported into this country at a considerable annual expence. They have the quality of enduring the most intense heats without melting or cracking; but of late years it has been found difficult to obtain them of as good a quality as formerly, an inferior kind of clay apparently being used in the manufacture. It is believed that some of the clays about Fayetteville will furnish a very good substitute for the Stourbridge bricks, if not a decidedly superior article. They have tenacity enough to be wrought with ease, and the only effect produced upon them by the most intense heats of the iron furnace, is the formation of a very thin coating of half-melted matter upon their surface, whilst the body of the clay undergoes no change. For the discovery of this clay, we are indebted to Mr. Jas. Martine, an ingenious Mechanic of Fayetteville. The best kind hitherto observed, is on the bank of lower Little River, 13 miles from town. There is an expectation that the manufacture will be prosecuted in that vicinity.

Did not the Low Country abound in fine clays, those in the lower part of Cumberland, and upper part of Bladen, on the Waters of Willis and Miller's creeks, would be deserving of particular attention. Their entire freedom from grit, is well shewn by the fact, that though the streams that run over them have a considerable descent, they make no impression. A person viewing them at a distance, would suppose the bed of the stream to be a solid rock. Pieces that are broken off, have the appearance as they lie in the water, of large stones, and we are surprised to find, on taking them up, that they may be cut with the utmost ease. It is in this kind of clay that the Sulphuret of Iron, which, by the changes it undergoes, results in the formation of Copperas, in various parts of the lower country, lies imbedded.

It is also on the waters of Miller's creek, that we find in the greatest abundance those masses of mineralized wood, which bear the name amongst the inhabitants of petrified Hickory. A billet was picked up by the Professor, exhibiting the original knots and the concentric circles indicating the annual growth of the tree, in great perfection. That the tree, whose woody particles have been replaced by others of stone (Silex) was a hickory, there is no evidence whatever. The probability is rather, that it was a species of tree no longer living upon the earth.

On Livingston creek, 17 miles from Wilmington, a formation of secondary Limestone was observed, apparently the same with that heretofore described as existing at the Sarpony Hills upon the Neuse, and recommended as a valuable building stone. The extent of the formation is not known. The Shell Limestone abounding along the North-west, might, it is supposed, be converted into quick Lime, at an expense considerably less than the price which is paid for the lime imported from abroad. [*To be continued.*]

Rail Roads.—The resolve authorizing the appointment of an Engineer and Commissioners, for surveying a route or routes for a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson river, and appropriating a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for defraying the expense, has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a vote of 166 to 47.—*Nat. Int.*

The Duellists.—Saint Foix was irritable, passionate, and unyielding, and but for his literary acquirements would never have been known to fame. He was frequently engaged in quarrels that often ended in duels. One day about noon, being in a coffee house in Paris, one of the King's guards came in and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. That is but a poor dinner, said St. Foix, bluntly. The soldier made no reply. "That is but a poor dinner." The same dignified silence was observed by the sofdier. "That is but a poor dinner," repeated St. Foix again.—At length the soldier became angry. When the former remarked, "though you were to become still more angry, you will yet make but a poor dinner." We must fight exclaimed the latter. As much as you please, replied the former, but you still have but a poor dinner. They fight, and the jeerer is wounded. Had you killed me, said the former, still it would have been no less true that you would have made but a poor dinner. They renew the fight, when they are separated and carried before the tribunal of the Marshals of France. St. Foix, having recounted ingeniously to Marshal Noailles the whole transaction, declared it never was his intention to insult Monsieur; that he believed him a brave soldier, but, said he, that amounts to nothing; you will agree with me, my lord, that a cup of coffee and a roll would make but a poor dinner. They both joined in a laugh, and parted good friends.

Baths.—Not long since an eminent lawyer of Ohio, closed a pathetic harangue to a jury, in the following strain:

"And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in solemn thought, when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills down upon the abodes of peace; broke open the plaintiff's door; seperated the weeping mother from her screeching infant; and took away my client's rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge *fifteen dollars.*"

"The Council of Censors" of constitutes a feature peculiar to tution and form of Government of It is composed of thirteen perso septennially, and convenes on the nesday of June, in every seventh duty of this body, is, in the langu constitution of the State, to "en ther the constitution has been p violate in every part during the nary, including the year of the and whether the Legislative and branches of Government have their duty, as guardians of the assumed to themselves, or exer or greater powers than they are by the constitution: whether the es have been justly laid and coll parts of the Commonwealth; an ner the public moneys have been of; and whether the laws have ecuted. For these purposes they power to send for persons, pa cords; they shall have authority lic censures, to order impeach recommend to the Legislature ing such laws as shall appear have been passed contrary to of the constitution. These p shall continue to have for and space of one year from the day lection, and no longer. They power to call a convention, two years after their sitting, if to them an absolute necessity any article of the constitution defective; explaining such as not clearly expressed: and of as are necessary for the preserv rights and happiness of the Peo

This being the year, in cour Council to exercise its function lected, and, agreeably to the C assembled on the 6th instant, a ed to the fulfilment of its high Aikin was chosen President of To ascertain the views of the the simple question of altering tion, a resolution "that it is nec alter or amend," was discussed tee of the whole, and rejected. S ly, resolutions were submitted, several amendments, viz: Prov Senate, making it a co-ordinate the Legislature; and providing ber of either branch of the Legis during the term for which he is eligible to any judicial appoint the authority of the State. The ceeded to inquire whether the C has been preserved inviolate, a during the last septenary; whet lic taxes have been justly laid, and accounted for; and whet constitutionally ineligible, have mitted to hold executive or judic under the State. These ques were referred to Committees, and cil adjourned to meet at Montpe third Monday in October next.

From the New York Cour

Fraud in Cotton.—The readers nutmegs who are so *unmercifully* our Southern friends, are patter ty compared with the *piratical* Bite or smell the deceptive *cork* and he can't trade, but it requires time and trouble to detect, and the difficulty in punishing the *many frauds* in the packing of cotton, ly come to our knowledge from factories of this and other cou which are almost miraculously here.

One would think that the abun and the low price, would form so but the reverse is the fact; and t enormous and ruinous point is th carried that we are almost disp lieve that there is some premium to the most adroit in this work Such is the perfection to which arrived, that our ten inch gim no use in searching the secrets o moth square bales of Alabama c *ticularly those from Mobile.* We there are wholesome laws (to th that State) requiring the planters the gin mark to be upon the bale law is either openly defied or ev culpable impunity: for large p constantly arriving with no ot guishing mark than that of th The purchaser here has no redre the seller, and there should eith greement, both at the Southern ports and here, not to receive or any cotton unless the planter's plainly marked on the packages, thorities of the South should app *tors* at each gin house, and simi to attend *the shipping of every bale* would be well that a *certificate of ginning should be furnished by each which should accompany the cotton time of its receipt at the manufactur*

P. S. We understand that about of *stones* were received on Wedne a bale of Georgia cotton open neighborhood. Our Petersburgh have checked these frauds to a gr

The legislature of Alabama, session, passed an act to prohibit portation of Slaves into that state hire. The act provides that any p rying negroes into the state afte day of August next, for sale or be liable to a fine of one thousa for each negro carried into the imprisonment. It further provides sons who carry Slaves into the their own use, shall not sell, or within two years after their arriv *Macon M*

The importance of the commer Island of Cuba to the U. States is illustrated by the fact that, out o foreign vessels in the port of Hava 26th ultimo, FIFTY-ONE were A two English; one French, and one

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

AT AFTERNOON, JUNE 28, 1827.

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Commodore Bainbridge, having resigned his appointment as president of the Board of Navy Commissioners, leaves the City this morning, to take command at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He carries with him the warm esteem and unfeigned respect of a large circle of friends in this City.—*Nat. Int.*

The Editor of the Elizabeth City Star acknowledges that he was misinformed when he stated, in a former paper, that a British vessel which had put into Ocracock, had been *seized*. It is now understood, that the coffee was delivered by the mate, without the knowledge of the Captain, who was on shore at the time. But some suspicions are still entertained concerning the vessel, as the Capt. and Mate disagree as to the place from whence they sailed, one says she is from Cuba; the other from St. Domingo. She is a sharp built vesssel of 40 or 50 tons. It is believed at Ocracock she is a pirate.—*Ral. Reg.*

Silk.—From the increasing attention paid to the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the raising of silk worms, it seems highly probable that, in a few years, the making of silk may become a valuable article of domestic, or family production.—Every family of 6 or 8 persons in the country has spare and lost time and labor enough to make several pounds annually, which would be as clear profits to them and our country. We import from 8 to ten millions of dollars worth of silks every year, the chief part of which might just as well be made at home.—*Ib.*

On Monday last, we saw a specimen of beautiful Sewing Silk, raised and manufactured by a lady of Johnston, an adjoining county to this. Several ladies in this place have declared, that it is equal, in every respect, to any imported silk they have ever seen.—*Ral. Star.*

The following extract is made from one of a series of letters addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, by '*A Traveller*,' it is dated Norfolk, May 30, 1827.

"The Alert, a British vessel, taken by Com. Porter, during the late war, is now lying here also; and I confess I could not look at her without a sigh. The gallant Porter, the hero of Valparaiso—he who, in the Essex frigate, gained a deathless name, and who swept the Pirates from the ocean—where is he? Yes, where is he now? In a foreign land, in a foreign service. Yet he is still fighting the battles of freedom—yes, of American freedom. Success to him over the tyrants and slaves of Spain and Portugal; and it is a sweet consolation to think that his voluntary exile will be productive of so much good to mankind, and we may all yet rejoice and be glad that Porter left his native land. * *

"Norfolk, in every point of view, is in a fine situation for a Navy Yard; timber and naval stores, and provisions of every kind, can be so easily procured in great abundance; and it being so safe and secure, and so near the Atlantic Ocean, renders it superior to almost any other place in the Union that I have ever seen or heard of. Friendship, social harmony, and hospitality, seem also to have taken up their residence here. The stranger soon feels himself at home, and the softer sex are very engaging in their manners. Among them I have met with a graceful Adeline, a sweet Virginia, and a bewitching Georgiana, and regret that my stay must be short."

On Thursday evening last, a barn about one mile from town, on a plantation cultivated by Mr. Thomas Rose of this place, was struck by lightning, and Mr. Rose, who had taken shelter in the barn, was killed, and a negro man who was also in the barn, considerably stunned. Mr. Rose was a pious and respectable member of the Methodist church, an affectionate and kind husband, father and neighbor.—*Milton Gazette.*

Remarkable.—The N. York Mercantile states that the ship Henry IV. Capt. Skiddy arrived there from Charleston, on the 7th inst. fell in with the schr. *Coral*, from Charleston for New York, with loss of bowsprit, and totally dismasted, and took from her 21 passengers. On the same day, fell in with the Schr. *Grampus*, from Charleston for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition, and took off the crew 7 in number. On the 8th, lat. 34 long. 75 30, fell in with the Schr. *Catharine*, Warring of and for New York, from New Orleans, full of water, and took off the Captain, crew and Mr. W. Gay, passenger.

Lace Work.—An immense amount in laces of all kinds is annually imported into this country. This is an article of dress which is daily increasing—it lasts long with care, and it always gives a rich and elegant finish. Formerly a dress of Brussels point was extravagantly dear—it is now comparatively cheap. There is a lace school or manufactory established at Newport, Rhode Island, which gives profitable employment in this new branch to 500 young ladies, and the various articles of their ingenious and tasty needle will bear comparison with any thing of the kind ever imported. We have been at the depot, 192 Pearl-street, above the store of W. & A. R. Luysters, near Maiden-lane, and have seen a splendid assortment of lace dresses, veils, tippets, vandykes, gothic cuffs, caps of all kinds trimmed, and a variety of elegant articles from the above school.—*N. Y. Enq.*

The mallet used lately in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New London University, was an object of much general curiosity, mingled with a feeling of veneration. It was no other than the identical mallett used in laying the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and presented by its great architect, Sir C. Wren, to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member. The use of this venerable instrument was allowed on this occasion by permission of the R. W. M. of the Lodge.

New York June 21.

Rebellion in China.—The supercargo of the New Jersey, arrived in Philadelphia from Canton; states, that the rebellion which had been for some time raging in parts of the Chinese dominions, had assumed a very serious aspect, and was spreading at the date of the last advices. The Emperor had recently made considerable drafts on the salt and Hong merchants, for the means of carrying on the war. It was doubtful what effect the insurrection would have on the coming tea crop.

New York Senate.—Governor Clinton has called an extra meeting of the Senate on the 27th instant. The Senate meets as a Court of Errors; and the *Albany Argus* thinks it probable, that one of the objects of the meeting is, for the purpose of directing a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of *Strang* for the murder of *Whipple*.

The United States and Turkey.—It is intimated in the Smyrna paper, that arrangements are making at constantinople through the mediation of Russia, for a commercial understanding between the United States and the Sublime Porte in consequence of which the two Powers will interchange resident Ministers. It is supposed that the increase of our commerce in the Levant renders such an arrangement desirable.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 2d April 1827.

"Mr. Peter S. Duponceau, of your city, has been honoured with an election to one of the Academies; and the value of the choice has been increased by the circumstance, that he had nearly twenty competitors, most of whom were well known in the Republic of letters."

A whale who had lost his road and passed Portsmouth bridge on the Piscataqua river in New Hampshire, has afforded great sport for some weeks to the good people in that part of the country, exposing himself with impunity to their musket balls, &c. He was at length harpooned on Tuesday evening last, and continued towing the two boats attached to him till Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, when he was despatched, in the view of thousands who had flocked to see him.

The Portsmouth Advertiser says, "the length of the whale is about 50 feet, and his breadth about 16 feet, his head is shaped like that of the horse, and he differs from all others that have been seen by those acquainted with that species of fish. His motion was undulatory, and it is the opinion of Col. Decatur (who captured him) that this is the very *Sea Serpent* which has so long been a visiter on our coast."

Circuit Court.—The amended affidavit of Vermilyea, was this morning laid before the Court, as also another, stating the inability of Mr. V. to specify the points of testimony to which Gen. Swift would testify on account of the generality of the charges in the indictment. The Court confirmed the admission, and ordered the trial to proceed. Jacob Barker then addressed the Court, after some objections from the prosecution, and was reading an affidavit, the nature of which we could not ascertain, when we left the Court.

N. Y. Adv.

The Rail Road from Quincy quarries to Boston has so reduced the price of granite, that it is said a house can now be built of that handsome and excellent material, cheaper than with bricks at $4 a thousand.

Macon, June 12.

By a gentleman direct from the new counties in this State, where he had been informed on the subject, we learn, that there yet prevails a rebellious spirit among the Indians, who are determined not to surrender the land beyond what is called the new treaty line—That they decline any further negociation for the land embraced by the old and not by the new treaty—and that the money appropriated by Government for them, is refused to be received. In consequence of these unexpected proceedings, we learn, that Mr. Crowell has, or will immediately proceed to Washington, to make a full representation of the case. It is also stated to us, that the Cherokee chief *Ridge*, is in the Creek nation encouraging the views which have been manifested by the Creeks. Mr. Crowell is said to have expressed to the Indians the impropriety of their conduct, and warned them of the consequences. We have heard of no obstacles to emigrants to this, or any other part of the new counties, from the Indians.

The following extract is from Mr. Biddle's eulogium on Jefferson:—

"There lies in the depths of every heart, that dream of our youth, and the chastened wish of manhood, which neither cares nor honors can ever extinguish, the hope of one day resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between our old age and the tomb—some tranquil interval of reflection, when with feelings not subdued but softened, with passions not exhausted but mellowed, we may look camly on the past without regret, and on the future without apprehension. But in the tumult of the world, this vision forever recedes as we approach it; the passions which have agitated our life disturb our latest hour; and we go down to the tomb, like the sun into the ocean, with no gentle and gradual withdrawing of the light of life back to the source which gave it, but, sullen in its beamless descent, with all its fiery glow long after it has lost its power and its splendour."

The Rev. James H. Otey, (deacon,) of Franklin, Tennessee, was admitted to the holy order of the priesthood, in this place, on Sunday last, by the Rt. Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Henry M. Mason and the Rev. William M. Green, and the candidate presented by the latter. A practical and impressive discourse was delivered by the Bishop from these words of St. Luke's gospel, "And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." At the conclusion of the discourse, when the Bishop addressed the candidate, but one feeling of solemn interest seemed to pervade both the speaker and his hearers. The impressive ceremonies of the ordination service and the deep emotion of the candidate impressed the assembly generally with an awful sense of the dignity and responsibility of the priestly office. The services of the morning were closed with the adminstration of the Lord's Supper.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

If, as the old saying goes, the third time be the *charm*, the hero of the following paragraph most certainly bears a charmed life:—There is at present living in a village near Paisley, a man who has been three times married; each of his wives' names were the same; he had three children by each, and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living, the third by each wife, and their birth-days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years, and he expects to be married again in three months!

A great strike.—A Captain of a trading vessel passing through John-street, "half seas over," popped his head into a tailor's workshop, exclaiming, "What's o'clock, my hearty?" The knight of the shears who was a bit of a wag, lifting up his sleeve board, and giving the fellow a good whack on his nob, bawled out, "It has just struck one!" —The son of Neptune thinking it might have been a *repeater*, quietly walked off.

The Force of Habit.—It is said of a Bath physician, that he could not prescribe even for himself, without a fee, and therefore, when unwell, he took a guinea out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated itinerant preacher, arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, about the 20th May. He held several meetings, and attracted larger congregations of people than had ever been assembled on any similar occasion, in that place.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS TAKEN!

It is the Heart of man—its prospect to the wretched, is insular, cold, barren, and comfortless—resembling the famous palace built by the Empress of Russia, of *ice*—stupendous in appearance, its massy columns curiously carved and niched, illuminated by the sun, exhibiting ten thousand dazling splendours, which deceive only to disappoint. That man cannot be found, who does not profess to feel for the miseries of his fellow man: Alas, must the truth be told? he has no feeling, but for himself. Ask him for an exertion of active benevolence, immediately you find the frost of avarice has chilled his soul, his vain and lying excuses are numbered out to you in full tale for his former professions. The wretches may perish for want of bread, yea, for the bread of life, if he can save his pelf. The world may sink in moral pravity, so he may have affluence and ease. But is he indeed approachable? Are there no avenues through which a successful attack may be made upon him? There are—his very avarice, the baneful core of his heart shall be made subservient to your ends: once persuade him it is to his interest to give, and the "churl becomes bountiful." He is not *impregnable to flattery*—soothed by its melting melody, he yields, becomes soft—you mould him to your mind. Is your designed charity popular? can you publicly associate him with honorable names? Vain-glorious ostentation makes him a willing captive to your views. But it is Almighty power alone, when he shall yield to it, that can wholly subdue him. Religion's holy, heavenly flame, can *only* thoroughly warm him. Struck by the potent rod of Moses, the rock gushes forth in living streams which flow and flows forever.—HOMO.

MARRIED,

At Stratford, Conn. on the evening of the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rutledge, Mr. George P. Devereux, of North Carolina, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Samuel W. Johnson, Esq. of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, of paralysis, Mr. HORACE BRADFORD, merchant, formerly of Weathersfield, Conn., aged 34 years, universally regretted, and most so by those who knew him best. If sterling integrity and purity of principle have any claims on our best feelings, we will long remember him.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Friendship, Robeson, Philadelphia.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schr. Harriet, Pratt, Martinique.
Brig Wm. & Emeline, Smith, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Sarah, McKown, New York.
Schr. Union, Poideaux, Snow Hill.
Sloop James & David Morriss, Philadelphia.
Schr. Hussar, Way, New York.
Brig Elizabeth, Langdon, New York.
Brig Hunter, Carr, St. Thomas.
Brig Amstel, Vincent, St. Thomas.
Schr. Alpha, Pierce, Aux-Cayes.
Brig Deborah, Wilson, Boston.

CLEARED,

Schr. Friendship, Robeson, Philadelphia.
Sloop James & David, Morriss, Philadelphia.
Sloop Milton, Alden, Portland.
Brig Pioneer, Freeman, Porto Rico.
Brig Counsellor, Mann, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Remittance, Brookfield, Surrinam.
Schr. Little Jack, Davis, Charleston.
Schr. Rice Plant, Corson, Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9. Bacon 7½ a 8½. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 70. Flour, sup. 5 50 a $6. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 2 75. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 45 a 50. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liv. 85 a 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 75. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, new, $1 pr. bushel.

Blanks for sale.

fifth annual Convocation of the Grand Arch Chapter of the State of North Ca- was held in this place on the 23d inst.

Grand Officers present.

E. Robt. Strange, P. G. H. P.
E. Eseк Arnold, D. G. H. P.
E. Robert Joyner, G. S.
E. E. B. Freeman, G. T.
E. John Armstrong, G. Marshal.

e following subordinate Chapters were ented:

ord Chapter, No. 1, Wilmington.—sions Alex. McRae, Jacob Hartman, illiam Lowrie.

enix Chapter, No. 2, Fayetteville.—sions John Armstrong, J. W. Cochran, ohn Black.

ake Chapter, No. 4, Halifax.—Com- s E. B. Freeman, and James Grant.

ord Chapter, No. 5, Tarboro'.—Com- Henry Bryan.

ns Chapter, No. 9, Milton.—Compan- ilip H. Thomas.

eigh Chapter, No. 10, Raleigh.—Com- s C. D. Leighman, and Alexander J. ence.

rmony Chapter, Elizabeth City.—Com- n Kinney.

llowing Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. Eseк Arnold, Fayetteville, G. H. P.
E. Robt. Joyner, Tarboro', D. G. H. P.
E. John Armstrong, Fayetteville, G. K.
E. J. A. Lillington, Wilmington, G. S.
E. E. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Treas.
E. Geo. Anderson, Halifax, G. Sec'ry.
E. Com. Wm. M. Green, Hillsborough, G. Chaplain.
E. Joshua W. Cochran, Fayetteville, G. Marshal.

e Grand Chapter closed on the 25th, and eet in Tarborough according to the Con- ion, on the 23d of next June.

e *Convention* of Royal Arch Masons re- ended by the Grand Chapter to be held leigh, last December, and adjourned idence to meet at this place on the 23d was called; on calling over the subordi- Chapters, it appeared that the number ired by the Constitution to form a Con- ion was not represented, consequently erned *sine die*.

Independent Company!

PARADE at the Armory on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform. Also, on Wednesday, the 4th of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M., furnished with 7 rounds blank Cartridge. By order.

R. T. GOODWIN, *Serg't.*

June 28.

FAYETTEVILLE CORPS OF ARTILLERY.
June 28th 1827.

Battalion Orders.

IN order to participate with the citizens of the Town in celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, it is ordered, that the Battalion Parade in full Summer uniform, on the morning of the 4th of July, precisely at half past 8 o'clock, at the Battalion parade ground; from whence they will march to join the civil procession. At 12 o'clock a feu de joie will be fired, and at one, a National Salute, at the Court House Square. The Battalion companies will be provided with 6 Rounds Blank Cartridge each. Captains Lippitt & Miller are charged with the arrangements for the National Salute, as also, for a discharge of artillary at Sun Rise, and at Sun Set.

By order of the Major Commandant.

J. W. COCHRAN. Adg't.

OFFICE B. U. STATES,
Fayetteville, June 28, 1827.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday the 4th July.—Notes to be offered for discount must be lodged on Monday, the 2d, and notes which are due on the 4th, must be paid on Tuesday, the 3d of July next.

J. W. SANDFORD, *Cashier.*

Hat Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, intends keeping on hand a large and extensive assortment of Fayetteville and Northern manufactured *HATS*, which he will dispose of on as liberal terms as can be obtained in North Carolina, at wholesale or retail. As he carries on the manufacturing business, all orders will be promptly attended to and the work executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Hats exchanged or repaired on terms to suit customers.

Cash and the highest price given for all kinds of Fur and Wool. SAM'L STEEL.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1827. 25tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will attend in the Town House on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst., to give those who have not paid the Taxes due the State for 1826, an opportunity of doing so. All those who do not come forward upon this notice may expect to find their property advertised. Those persons who did not return their property, will positively have to pay a double tax.

JNO. BLACK, *Sheriff.*
GEO. R. FERGUSON, *D. S.*

June 28.

I will give liberal wages for a good *WAGONER.*

G. R. FERGUSON.

Catch the Scoundrel!

RANAWAY on the evening of the 25th June, my negro *DANIEL*, who in all probability, will aim for Newbern, as I purchased him in that place in 1825. Daniel is a stout, likely Boy, and very intelligent. A reward of $25 will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any jail so that I get him again.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN.

Woodville, June 26. 25-4w.

Fortunes approaching.

The following numbers were drawn in the *Union Canal Lottery*, 29th Class:

43—35—31—28—10—39—21—41—11

Which awarded the sale of the following prizes to our office in Raleigh:

10, 11, 41,.....	$2,500
21, 39, 41,.....	2,000
10, 11, 28,.....	1,000
21. 28, 41,.....	500
28, 39, 43,.....	100

The prize of $2,500 was sent to Macon, Georgia. The 2,000 to Tarborough, N. C. The 1,000 to Columbia, S. C. The 500 to Salisbury. The 100 to Newbern. As soon as we are at liberty, the names of the fortunate holders shall be announced. The Cash paid on demand for all prizes.

Was drawn YESTERDAY, and will be received on Tuesday next, *The New York Lottery*, No. 3.

Whole Tickets $5; *Shares in proportion.*

[See advertisement.] YATES & McINTYRE.

June 28. Fayetteville,

THE DRAWING OF THE

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 7.

The following numbers were drawn in the order stated.

27—60—44—58—26—5—22—49—3.

A full list of the drawing can be seen at the office of YATES & McINTYRE.

June 27.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,
RALEIGH & FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO NEAR
264,000 Dollars,
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THREE WEEKS.

New York Consolidated Lottery,
No. 3, for 1827, was drawn YESTERDAY.
The Scheme contains the following Prizes:
$15,000

4,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,750 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,500 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,250 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
1,176 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,

10 of $500, 10 of 200, 163 of 100, 50, 20, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Washington City Lottery, 3d Class,
To be drawn on the 52d *Anniversary of American Independence*—NEXT WEDNESDAY.

10,000 Dollars,	1,016 Dollars,
4,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
1,800 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
1,600 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
1,500 Dollars,	10 *of* 500 Dollars,

Besides a number of 200 Dollars, 100 Dollars, 40 Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

Rhode Island Lottery, Class No. 5.
To be drawn at Providence, July 11th.

6,000 Dollars,	1,088 Dollars,
3,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,500 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,	5 of 500 Dollars,
1,500 Dollars,	5 of 250 Dollars,

Tickets $3, *Halves* 1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

☞Orders, post paid, will receive prompt attention. YATES & McINTYRE.

June 20.

POETRY.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors—The anecdote which I have versified, and here offer for your paper, is familiar to many of your readers; the fact having actually occurred, many years since, in the vicinity of this town. The christian names which I have employed are not substitutes, but the legitimate originals. Q.

AMUSING COURTSHIP.

An amourous but witless swain, named Peter,
With love's sweet torments very near was mad.
The lady was indeed a charming *creater*,
And had more brains than Peter ever had.
There was a gentle pony or a pad,
(I know not whether it was horse or mare,
But) this same animal, which Peter had,
He tackled to a common riding chair,
And drove the lady out to take the air.

Peter was mute, but quite resolved was he,
That when the chair should reach a certain tree,
Which Peter saw ahead—he'd break the charm,
Open his mouth, and thunder love's alarm.

The tree was reached, but ere one word he spoke,
(It must have been a word like a big ball,
A heavy word, for Peter felt it choke
His guzzle, and he could not speak at all,)
A certain turning in the road was near,
And there the suitor would his strain begin.
The turn they reach'd, he turn'd towards the fair,
Uttered one manful *hem*, and choked again.

The horse wants water, we must let him drink,
(Let her, let *it*, that is the word I think,
Well,) let *it* drink—Peter threw o'er its head
The check-rein, and, with hesitation said,
'Miss Nancy, I know who loves you.'
'Indeed!' she quick replied, 'you do?
Then will you not let me know too?"
'Oh no—you'll tell,'—'Indeed I wont,' said she.
Then Peter hung his head, and said—'*'tis me.*'

The little gentle pony, free from trick,
Stood in the water,
Drinking;
And in the chair sat Peter,
Thinking;
Until he got a most tremendous kick
Somewhere about the breast,
And yet no print was left upon his vest.

EPIGRAM.

Wit is a *feather*, Pope has said,
And females never doubt it;
For those who've least within the head,
Display the most without it.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.
May 17. 19tf.

For Sale

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Hhds of Molasses, superior quality,
4 do. brown Sugar,
50 bbls. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
15 do Apple Brandy,
Grenada Rum from 2 to 15 years old, in hhds. and bbls.
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice, in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior
Shrub of a superior quality,
10 doz. Cordial (G. Bocciardi's manufacturing,
A general assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes, &c.

Hourly Expected,

3 pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 qr. & ½ qr. casks Madeira do. old

All of which will be sold at moderate prices for cash or negotiable notes at the U. S. Bank, or either of the local Banks. L. FITZHARRIS.
May 31, 1827. 21tf.

Doctors Thomas E. Shell and Rob't B. Boswell,

HAVING settled themselves at Lumberton, N. C., respectfully offer their united services to its inhabitants, and the public generally. One or both may be constantly found at their office opposite Mrs. McNeill's Tavern; they flatter themselves that moderate charges, with unremitted attention, will merit a share of public patronage.
May 21, 1827.—20-6t.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Neville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

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10 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the delivery of my man MAJOR to the Jailer of Cumberland or Robeson Counties:—Major is about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black complexion, his hair quite gray, speaks short and rather lisps, is quite intelligent.—He has taken several suits of cloths with him, among which is a dark mixed cassinett coat and pantaloons, well known in Fayetteville as a Tanner. NEILL BUIE.
Lumberton, April 17, 1827.—15tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,

WINES.
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do Cette
1 do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica

75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,

TEAS,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and well worthy the attention of country merchants, a few cases of *fine fur and wool HATS*, which will be offered at very reduced prices.

Also, on hand,

A few Cattys of very superior fresh *Green TEAS*, of the latest importations, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in that article.

Lamp OIL by the single gallon.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
May 24. 20tf.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

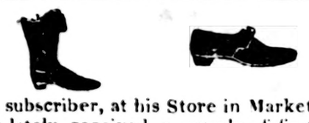
75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
52 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10. 18tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
March 1. 8-tf.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. W. L. HAWLEY.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Sir Archy.

THIS high bred and beautiful Stallion will stand the remainder of the season in this town and be let to Mares for Twenty Dollars, or Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and one Dollar to the Groom, and thirty Dollars to insure the Mare in foal. Every care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Apply to

JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 28. 17-tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

I have just received from N. York a supply of Ladies Stuff BOOTS and SHOES of the latest and most approved fashions.

WM. L. HAWLEY.
April 26.—16tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 Lbs. Superior *BACON*, manufactured in Fayetteville, in quantities to suit purchasers; and *LARD* in 50lb. kegs or by the barrel, for sale—apply to

HENRY W. AYER.
April 26. 19tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of . . 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond county, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's creek, Cumberland county, the following tracts of *LAND*, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres south west side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.
50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.
100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——
50 do. on the west side of Clay branch, joining Monroe's land.
100 do on the north side of James creek, joining ——
100 do. on the mouth of Cabin branch, joining N. Campbell's land.
50 do. on Dry branch, joining L. Bethune's lands.
50 do. on Cuwhiffle, joining Graham's lands.
50 do. on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.
561 do. on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable; on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McLAURIN,
Surviving qualified Executor.
Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827 23-t3dA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1827.

Benjamin W. Williams and Duncan Murchison, *vs.* William Johnson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on 350 acres of Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, William Johnson, is out of the State, therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that the said William Johnson appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, agreeably to the plaintiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

JOHN BRITT, *vs.* SARAH COX } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* printed at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, *C. S. C.*

For Sale,

The tract of *LAND* formerly in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Glenn, and adjoining the town of Milton, No. Ca. This tract of Land contains about 290 acres, of good quality, a small portion of which is low grounds. It is a beautiful Residence, with every genteel and comfortable requisite for a family. Attached to the above are a number of building lots on High street, which are well calculated for private families. The flourishing condition of Milton, combined with the salubrity of the situation, and the excellence of the society of the town and surrounding country, must render it a desirable residence. The terms of sale are three equal annual instalments, with bonds and approved security. Application to be made to the subscribers, living in Halifax, Va., or to Maj. John E. Lewis, Milton, N. C.

JNO. G. CHALMERS,
DAVID CHALMERS,
Executors of Jas. Chalmers, deceased.
May 3. 18-2m.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses.
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.
November 29. 95tf.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 8000 lbs. of BACON—prime. [June 14—23tf.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.
May 1827. 18-tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care to this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad:—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVING received a part of their supply of *Spring and Summer GOODS*, together with an additional stock of *genuine LIQUORS and GROCERIES*, invite the attention of customers, being determined to sell as low as any other House.

AMONG THE DRY GOODS ARE:

3-4 & 6-4 fine and super Ginghams,
3-4 & 4-4 do do Prints, new patterns,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Mull mull and book do
Do do sprig'd and tambored,
Hair cord and checked do
Swiss Muslins, in great variety,
Silks and Satins, plain and figured,
Blk Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Cote Pally and Barrege,
Fancy silk Hdkfs,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Ditto Bobbinett and Veils,
Waist Belts and Sashes,
Silk Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
Ditto Gloves, do do.
Cotton and thread do do.
Ditto do half Hose.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Super black and blue Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ditto do silk and fancy Vestings,
White Drillings, French and Russia, superior,
Brown Drillings, do do.
French Bombazine and Denmark Satteens,
Cotton Florentines and Cassinetts,
Yellow and blue Nankins, superior,
Blk Circassians and twilled Bombazetts,
Russia Sheetings and Diapers,
Irish Linens in whole and half pieces, some very fine,
Thread Cambric and cambric Hkfs, large size,
Suspenders, patent and nett do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings and Sheetings, brown and bleached,

GENUINE LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,
Ditto Sherry and Lisbon do.
Ditto Port, in bottles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Imperial, gun powder and Hyson Tea,
Pepper and Spice,
Lump and loaf Sugar.

ALSO,

An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.
May 17. 19 4ws 8wa

JAS. KYLE

HAS just received per the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a very large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS*, all of which being purchased at the late package sales in the above named places, is offered at reduced prices. Country Merchants and purchasers generally, are invited to examine the Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

5 Cases Leghorn Bonnets,
Silk shaded Bataste, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolivar Robes, a new and beautiful article,
Swiss, Irish and Scotch Muslin Robes,
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes,
Superior real India long Shawls,
Worked Swiss Vandykes,
Tambored do.
Bobinet lace do.
Rich lace Dresses, of superior quality.
Bobinet lace Veils, assorted,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, of superior quality,
Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs. of new style,
Do. Ribbons, something new,
Plain, figured, shaded and striped Silks,
700 pieces Calico, some of superior quality and new style,
200 do Ginghams, 3-4 to 6-4,
Ladies' silk and cotton Stockings, assorted,
4-4 & 6-4 cambric and jaconet Muslin,
Mull mull and book Muslin, figured and plain,
Drills, Florentine and cotton Cassimeres,
Damask Satteen,
Black Lastings,
Superfine, blue and black Cloths, very cheap,
Do do do Cassimeres,
Blk Circassian and Bombazette,
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, grass bleach, and very cheap,
Linen Cambric, and cambric Hdkfs,
Flag and bandano do.
Britannia and Madrass do.
45 bales domestic Goods, comprising an excellent assortment,
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, on hand,

100 boxes prime green Coffee,
25 hhds. Sugar,
2 ceroons real Spanish Indigo.
Fayetteville, May 3. 17-3m.

Town Affairs.

The following extracts from an Act of the General Assembly," are published pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Town Commissioners of Fayetteville, passed 5th 1827.

An act passed in 1805, relative to land sales—Chapter 676, Revised Codes. Be it enacted, That all lands which may hereafter be sold by the Sheriff in this State, for the non-payment of taxes due thereon by virtue of law, the person or persons, their heirs, executors, and administrators, owning such land, shall be permitted to redeem such lands, from the purchaser or purchasers, within twelve months after such sale is made, by paying or tendering in payment, to such purchasers, the full amount which he or they paid to such sheriff, and twenty-five per cent. on such purchase money and all costs accruing thereon: Provided always, that no person holding or claiming land sold as aforesaid, shall proceed to recover the same, or so bought until one year after such sale. And if the same is not redeemed within the term aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such person purchasing the same, to survey and perfect his title to such land so sold, within the time and in such manner as is before pointed out by law; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5th of an Act passed in 1814, chap. 1006, *be it further enacted*, That all Town and improvements shall be assessed as is by law provided and directed: Provided always, that no tion or assessment shall take place at the that land and other taxable property within the several counties of this State, assessors shall make return thereof, to the *County Courts*, at the same time law for Justices of the Peace to make ables taken by them, under the dollars for such neglect, to the use Section 9th: *And be it further enacted*, dents who shall fail to give in the or their lands, within the time shall be liable to pay a *double tax*: and declared to be the duty of the Justice list as aforesaid, upon his knowledge ure, to summon two freeholders, be to value the same and return such Justice.

An act passed in 1819, chapter 999, *Be it further enacted*, That if any lands, or any guardian of a minor, *non compos mentis*, shall fail to list is bound to list by this act, he or she ble tax, to be collected by the her property, by distress or other used in such cases, and the lands of or person *non compos mentis* to be sold for taxes. Section 11.—*Be it enacted* That the valuation of lands ments, as required by this act, lars and cents: and the lands shall be sold under the same restrictions as are by law *perty* shall be given in and ner as prescribed in this Act for

Chapter 1006, section 3d. *Be it* That it shall be competent for redeem lands sold for taxes, the redemption thereof to the Court, whose receipt shall from all claim from the purchaser: payment be made within the demption of lands sold for taxes.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1827.

Medical Notice.

DR. JAMES MOFFETT has taken the lately occupied by Dr. Edward on Hay street, where he may those wishing to employ him, engaged.

Fayetteville, May 30—21-5t

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, offers for sale wholesale and retail for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞ Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.

June 7. 22tf.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, Bow street, I intend carrying on the Coach *Making and Repairing*. ☞ Orders will be punctually attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch. ZECHARIAH THICKSTUN.
Fayetteville, April 26 16tf

☞ One elegant Stock Gig for sale cheap.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green St. a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, green and olive, fine and common assort.
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe do.
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figured,
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de ——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and Half Hose,
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Axes, Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps,

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1826.

Blanks for sale.